WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1897.

# The Closing Year's Greatest Shoe Offer.

We have just taken advantage of a buyingchance which was too good to turn down.

A manufacturer whose shoes we use largely, and who supplies only the leading dealers of fine shoes in the large cities, decided to discontinue his wholesale supply depot. Over 5,000 pairs of his best shoes for Ladies and Children came into our possession at a price which will enable us to set economical shoe wearers wild with delight

They are shoes fresh from the factory-the same style, the same qualities, backed by the same guarantee as our regular shoes-only the prices are not the same.

These shoes go on sale tomorrow at the following low prices.

### Ladies' Regular \$2.50 Boots.

Fine Vici Kid Button and Lace Boots, with heavy, medium or feather-weight oak tanned fi-xible soles-with patent eather or kid tips, made and finished in the very best possible manner, 9 different styles of toe.
Sizes, 1 to 8. Widths, A to EE.

### Boys' and Girls' \$1.50 and \$2 Shoes.

Sensible, stylish, square toe Spring Heel Laced Shoes, with flexible, fouble-oak-leather soles, made of the very best soft waterproof box calf. Sizes, S to 2. Widths, B to E.

### Elegant Dress Footwear for the New Year's Festivities.

We have all the latest styles of Dress Shors, made of very best materials, but our prices are far below those of other local stores.

Men's best quality Patent Leather Gaiters and Laced Shoes, with kid or cloth tops,

At \$3, \$4 and \$5.

Ladies' elegant black and white kid, plain or beaded Sandais, fine Patent Leather Slippers, Sstin Slippers, in the popular shades,

From \$1 to \$2.50.

## WM. HAHN & CO.'S

Reliable Shoe Houses.

930 and 932 Seventh St. N. W., 233 Pa. Avenue S. E.

### 8 Special Leaders for Monday.

Eight great burgalus, each one of which should be a cause of asto ishment. Eight borgains that will the history of merchandising.

SKIRTS \$2 and \$2.50 Belillantine and Novelty Skirts

95c:

COATS Ladles and Misses Styl-

\$2.98.

CAPES & Seal Plush Capes-

\$2.98.

WRAPPERS Dark Century pers, nicely trimmed, worth \$1, at

BLANKETS 10-1 White or Blankets, with fancy border, worth \$1, at 39ca pair.

COMFORTS \$1.25 Bed Comforts, large 69c.

SHEETS Lot of good quality sheets, worth 40c.

PILLOW CASES 500 full

EISENMANN'S.

806 7th St., bet. H and I. 1924-1926 Pa. Ave.

FROZEN PULLING THE OAR.

New York, Dec. 25 -- Lawrence McCar

A Fort Lafayette Watchman Over come by Arctic Weather.

tv. fifty years old, who lives in Brooklyn was found frozen to death in a rewboat in the Narrows this morning. He was a watchman employed at Fort Lafayette. It was his custom to row up to Fifty-eighth street every morning after he got through with his work. He started to do the same thing this morning, and was apparently in his usual health. Whether or not McCarty was suddenly attacked b illness connot be determined. Certain it is that be ceased rowing, and, althouses

up dead by a tug several hours later. The Morning, Evening and Sunday Times for fifty cents a month.

his bands still clutched the cars, he was

Poor Chicago Chambermaid and Sonbrette Inherit a Fortune. Chicago Dec. 25. Down the kitchen himney of the Woods Hotel, No. 36 North Clark street, Santa Claus came and bis sack was filled with nothing more precious than dollars. The people whom he visited are Mrs. Rose Daly and her niece, Mrs. Robert Hiller, whose stage name is "Same

Mrs. Daly has been a chambermaid at he hotel. Sadie Parnes has been a son brette. Both have fought life hard. Their wealth come from James Campbell, a Jead uncle, who lived in Speramento, Cal. Both somen bave already received several of fers of matriage. Sadie Barnes is a conctionist, singer and dancer, but of late has been out of employment. To seeme leens in the Lash village at the Colisean she had to walk eight miles, being with

ARNHEIM COTTAGE BURNS.

#### Eleven Occupants Barely Escape With Their Lives.

Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 25.-An overheated furnace in the Ocean avenue cottage of M. Arnteim caused a loss of \$40,000 is morning besides endangering the lives of eleven persons. The Arnheim cottage was conceded to be one of the finest or

the New Jersey const. Mr. and Mrs. Arnbeim their family and riends arrived here yesterday to spend vo weeks at the seasture. Theoccupants were astespat6:300 clock.

hen some smoke was seen coming from as cottage. They were awakened, none soon, for a delay of five minutes would ave meant suffocation to them-

Although the firemen worked five hour save the building, not even a single piece of furniture escaped destruction.

Rothschilds in Alaska Seattle, Wash., Dec. 25 .- Henry Bratpassenger from Alaska on the atea ner City of Alaska. His efforts have been toward making extensive investments in

Miss Parish Wins Golf Trophy Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 25.-The links Ciub accommodated a large and jolly field of golfers today, all of whom were out for the open handscap cup. The trophy was won by Miss Parish.

Coming Out of the Rain. (From Harper's Bazar-) "Silas, we can't take your umbrella to Europe with us," said old Mrs. Stiggins The advertisement says that no cotton will be carried on the passenger steamers." "Then we'll stay at home." said Silas-

"I ain't a-goin' across anything so wat as

the Atlantic Ocean without me umbrella."

"Slaughter Raised Its Red Right Hand."

BAPINE RULED THE PLAINS

Timely Review of the Irish Str 122ie for Liberty, Which Will Be Conmemorated Next Year-Patriots Were Inspired by the Harpy Issue at Yorktown,

In the four provinces of Ireland today enthusiasm, and hope are in the hearts and allows of her people, in preparation for a n est patriotic observance of the center ntal anniversary of 1798, when the country n ade a desperate effort to free itself from the thrall of Great Britain, as did the At crican colonies less than a score of years before. The blood of martyrs is the seed of the church-so it has been found. and in the coming event no doubt it will be effectually found that the blood shed in '98, the lives lost, the great sacrifice: ande to attain the liberty of Ireland by force of arms in the hands of her devoted sons during that awful period of war. have not been made in vain. Scenes dur-ing the American Sevolution were terrible enough, spread over the several years of its struggle. Fifteen months in poor Eria was a period when all the horrors of

civil stafe raged: .. . \* Rapine ruled the plains And slaughter raised its red, right hand,

And virgins shricked and roof-trees blazed.

And Josefation swept all the land."

Ample evidences are realized in the American-Irish history of this republic we live in that for at least fifty years pre dedling '98 the great discontent in Ireia id caused numerous colonies to deport them-selves from the old land and seek homes elsewhere, more especially in the new con-tinent across the furtilent Atlantic. No nor, anti-British people were found in this

land preceding and during the successful revolution of the American provinces than the Irish Presbyterians that colonized in the Carolinas, it. New Hampshire and Maine. The phons and beroic Irish mother of Andrew Jackson imboest his noble sout with the strongest antipathy to England and belock to mold bin into the unfilleding warrier and leader against the British power that be became. She but two sons and perished herself in the rause of American intopendence. But this noble wiman been in Ireland, in her revolution resisting the away of the same oppressor, she, without question, would have been ready to sac rifice as ranch. It is not inappropriate to mention in this article the name of Mrs. Jackson. Size was of the Hutchinsons eminent and humane soldier, held inortant command in his native and anterior to the civil war. He was second in command to the gallant Scotchman, Gen. Absorberty, in the expedition to Egypt, who, in 1756, was clief in command of the forces in fre'and and gave general satisfaction affording a "ray of hope to drooping despondence." The branches of the Butchinson family that dwelt in the counties of Tipperary Cork and Gal-way were nearly all of such kind manners and affaide demeater as to fascinate the minds of the people, and their influence did much to evert the shocking scene-witnessed elsewhere in the civil strife The protracted struggle for inde of America and its successful achievemen renwaltened the house of Irish natriotic

The land became fired afresh with the genios of it erry. A noble occasion affects in which to organize and are a military closed and the combined fleets of Franci and Spain were riding triumphant in th Irish Channel. A formidable invasion was threatened, and at that time the island was almost wholly destitute of coast de fense. The danger atoused the kingdom as her people were told by the Ernish min istry that "they must defend the uselves The result was that more than 160,00 men almost instantly sprang into arms, dol-formed, well-equipped and officered. After this event there was a rapid increase of prosperity in the country. The concessions had been wrong from the British Cabinet under great siress and as a consequence malignant cumity soon began to develop the desire to destroy Ireland's hopeful pro-A non-Catholic Irish clergyman, Rev. James Gordon, at the beginning of this century wrote of the feeling among Irishmen at this time He said: "A diffusion of libera sentiment and a unity of interests had condined men of all ranks and persuasions in the common caus: The unhallowed monster of religious bigutry could no longer be introduced by

the poverament to foment prejudice and sow fulleful division; all was concord and uarhadry. But the object of creating descusion and annulling the benefits ob taited was never last sight of by the Ireland's happy London ministry." state continued to • ser, without inter-tuption until the disbandment of the volunteers, and other schemes were practiced to dissipate the prevailing united sentiment of the Itish people. British brikery and corruption were mediums

and its Parliament, in 1784, maserupously annihilated Irish legislative independence and topored new restriction on the trade and commerce of Ireland These treacherous proceedings excited general indignation in the land, and it pirited people now turned their mine to a wider sphere of political liberty. It must not be forgotten that the Catholic were still under the ban of the penal laws two-thirds of the population of the nation were divested of political rights. Again-to quote Rev. Mr. Gordon, who said: "For the removal of these odious re-strictions and disqualifications, by which the Rouan Catholics were deprived of what was accounted their due share of political power, vigorous efforts were

The Duke of Leicester headed, and many shed Irish Protestant gentlemen joined "The Association of the Friends of the Constitution, Liberty and Peace." But the mills of the Irish ministry were still gainding Ireland, and the result was the formation of the great organization, "The United Irishmen," which had its inception in Belfast, with projects of revolution and putting the country under a free and inde-pendent republican form of government. The purest and most disinterested love of liberty

"The North began, the North held on, The strife for native land Till Ireland rose and cowed her foes, God bless the Northern land!"

Ireland's great national poet, Thomas

Her citizens of different denominations

fell outraged at the disabilities entailed of their Catholic fellow countrymen. During November, 1791, the society was astituted in T., blue, with the immediate view of condining into one political pha-iany as many as possible of the members' fellow-countrymen and without any sec-tional distinction whatever.

The United Iristmen Clubs throughout

he nation were outh bound. In the report of the secret committee of the House of Commons, which subsequently investigated the regular or saud methods of this formidable patriot resembation, the followit . l umane and broad declaration was quoted from its constitution, viz: that "for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights and a union of power among Trishmen of every religious persuadon, and thereby to obtale a complete reform in the legislature.

Instmen was established. Parliamentary reform and Catholic enum citation were strongly avowed objects of th : United Men; but later - that is, in 1792, a military force was in contemplation to be named the National Guards, and movey was readily taised by subscription, beginnin: In Dublin, to embody and arm such a force, with a uniform distinguished with green, which was adopted as the national color; buttons embellished with the ususo rial barp divested of the crown, which purpose to abolish monarchy in Ireland.

A day for the general muster of these guards was appointed, it being becomber 9, 1792. For the time being, while prepara tions were going on, the vice regal govern-ment seemen paralyzed, and the nation looked on with fated breath. The east of a die would determine whether the watch word was to be "Revolution" or "Treason." But the British government sprang up and the lord Beutenant at Dublin issued a peremptory proclamation, on December 8, interdicting "all seditions assemblies" and commanding the magistrates to suppress Guard deferred the proposed unster, but the leaders of the patriots is seed, on Decem ber 14, a counter manifesto, exhorting the volunteers 'to resume their arms for the maintenance of tranquillity throughout the kingdom of Irdisal against foreign and internal energies, and advising the Protestants to choose deputies for provincial assemblies, preparatory to a general convention, which they declared necessary in order to form a common cause with that of the distance Roman Catholics."

This manifesto caused many of the conpiring patriots, some of whom were meif the first rank and fortune, to be seize and imprisoned. Among them Hamilton Rowan, an connect and amable gettlemawho was tried in January, 1793, four guilty, and banished from his native land Napper Tandy, an accomplished artiflery officer, and many other active members of the patriotorgamentians fled the land. Honacresced but acquitted on trial. Then followed agitation on the Liberal side of the House of Commons, Lord Westmoreland, in'a speech from the throne, recommended the claims of the Catholics to immediate consideration. The greatest share of talent on both sides of the water were excited in behalf of this religious emancipation Edmund Burke, the distinguished states man, a Protestant, wrote and poke for re-Catholic fellew-countrymen and sent his only son over to Ireland; Great elaquence in Souf Parliament was rous din behalf of the cause.

THE PLUTOCRATS OF IRELAND OR

GANIZE THE ORANGEMEN. To oppose all this tendency to Justic and Gad-given freedom the aristocrey of Ireland proceeded to array an army of their cwn, and they organized societies, then and atterward to be known as the Orange men, formed to perpetuate the oppressions of the British government, and who openly avowed their purpose "to shed he last drop of their blood before any should be made to the Cathdies" of their advocates. It was ever represented that they had entered intosolems longue and covenant to destroy the Catholies, and had sworn to wade up their kness in Popish blood."

It is not a Catbolic authority now which Great calamities have afflicted unfor unate Ireland since bloody-minded land lordism infliated this principle of re-ligious hate in organized bands and set in frenzied feuds against one another two classes of Irishmen who otherwise love their native land as intensity as any people on earth cherish theirs. The Orange party were under such horrible influences that it openly declared that Ireland would

lies were completely exterminated." Thomsands of the unarmed Catholic peas antry lived in fear of a reign of terror and constantly pictured to themselves their general massacre on some given day or night. Added excelly and oppression drove them into secret bands throughout the country as a measure of self-defense. These ust have been something like the Minute Men of the American colonies anterior to the war for national independence. The Irish Toty government resisted all Catholic claims, and resisted by such odious that their measures brought the affairs of Ireland to a speedy crisis and to that bloody civil war of '98, which ravaged and desolated her in the greatest ruin. Lord friend, the hero poet. Lord Byron, could scarcely find invective bitter or scornful enough for the part he played against her, was having matters shaped exactly as he wanted them to effect his design in abolishing the last remnants of Irish legislative rule. In his remorseless plotting he was not wanting in the strong backing in-hand, playing for the total abolition of Ireland's fome rule and the manaching of that nation to Britain through the act of

nion, which was consummated in 1800. Devoted patriot Trishmen like Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who had been an offi-cer in the army, and was a member of the Irish Parliament; Wolfe Tone, who equently held a commission as Her-Roger O'Conner, John and Henry Shears, Gen. Bagnai Harvey, Dr. W. J. McNevin, Olivet Bond, Thomas Addis Emmet, Arthur O'Connor, J. E. Devereux, Simon Butler, Edward Byrne and many other able and popular Irish leaders saw clearly through the intentions of the British cabinet which had a strong force of allies in the Irish Parliament. Troops were being poured into the country, and the Orange yeomen were at their cruel work of persecution. The Directory of the United Irishmen, established at Dublin, issued addresses. One said: "Be firm, Irishmen, but he cool and cautious; be patient yet a while." \* Arain and again we warn you against doing the work of your ty rants, by premature, by partial or divided exertion." In the meantime the floating corps of Royalist troopers and infantry syspeople. Everything was made a pretext of the patrict army. On the same day a for plender. A Protestant eyewitness of force of the Irish army attacked a garrimany of these depredations published a son at Newtownbarry, composed of the

alty against the English rebellion, and they were plundered, they fought for James II (but whose memory now goes by an unclean epithet), and were plundered," and all these tobberies were legalized in England's Parliament and by monarchy's edicts.
But while there was marauding by the enemy the patriots begin to take action. Sometim to March, 1798, 800 mea. mount ed, entered the town of Calvin, county

All Ireland was put under martial law with free quarters for the military in all parts of the kingdom. The Tory soldiers became masters of every household entered and the owners were compelled to supply founded on the principles of civil, political their eyery demand which savage dis-and religious liberty," the Society of United positions prompted. Shocking scenes were exhibited. The "tooty and beauty" me cenaries that met such a suitable fate subsequently at New Orleans were in evidence and perpetrated horrid acts not recordable in a public print. People were scourged. some placed on pickets, houses were burned and furniture taken into streets and mad into fuel to warm the sentinels. Vast quantities of provisions and corn were parsumed by fire, resulting in subsequent people. Mer were imprisoned on the slight est suspicion or on the information falsel given by an unserupulous enemy; sometime almost straugled to death or from time t time half hanged for the purpose of extorting confessions as to the secrets of the United Irishmen or the biding place of arms, rowder and ball. To wear the hair green in one's apparel was all sufficient for the vengence of the red toats. At the guardhouse the short-haired person had a cap besneared with hot pitch pressed down on his head and was turned out amid the jeers of the torturers. Sometimes the sight of the victim was destroyed by the melled plich getting into the eyes, and these atrocities were gloated over by yells that night have issued from a band of Comanche ndians. No officer or magistrate ever in erfered in these atrocities. People's earwere routilated or cut off altogether and dits made in the noses of supposed rebels The government instructed all magistrates

> In Morch, '98, Lord Edward Fitzgerald was seized in the house of Nicholas Murphy, in Dutlin. He made despetate resist ance with a dagger. He wounded Magis trate Swan, Major Sitr, Capt. Ryan and two this adders, the latter three dying of their ounds. Lord Edward died early the fellowing month on account of a pistor she wound received in the encounter. John one

Henry Spears were arrested in May, tried July 12 and executed on the 1 tth. The circutory had ordered the simultan ous attacks of the insurgents to occur on the night of May 23. Laughhistown and the artiflery at Chapelizod, near Dublin were to be attacked. Then the castle and other parts of the metropolis, in which the forces of the counties of Vickiew, Dublin and Ki dare should take action. The government disposed of 117,000 thousand the Sist and SEd of May. In the country the turing night and day skirmshes perous, Bally More, Enstage and Kilculler The day following Carlow, Backetstown and Monastereven wereattacked. Fighting took place at Tallagh, Lucan, Tusk, Pin-boyne, Barretstown, Collin and Baltinglas In all these actions the United Irish were victorious, except the attack on Prosperous. At Bunks yne, eight miles from Bublin, the regiment of Resy Fencibles escorted the bargage of the King's troops, which was seized by the Irish, and a similar fate befull he Sufficial Percibles at Barretstown. A force of the United Army was attacked on May 24 at Stratford, on the Slavey

an Orange organization, with its comman ler, perished in the flames. Twenty-eight of a Welch cavalry regiment were killed At Naas the British were to many, and the Irish were repulsed. Several officers and men of the former were slain; 200 of the latter were slain in the streets, and in the cavalry pursuit of them a greater number were slaughtered in the roads and fields At Kilcullen, the inefficiency of the British cavalry against the embattled Irish pik: men was clearly shown. War now began to Irishmen, whose firearms had been seized by the enemy at previous times, had to rely chiefly on the pike. The patriots were repaised at Carlon. Numbers took refuge in houses when intercepted. The houses were fired to the number of eighty, and for day the bodies of the unlocky patriots were fall ing dawn the chimneys wherein they had the banging and shooting of about 400, according to martial law, among them Sir Edward Crosbie. On the 26th of May, at Tara, 1.450 irish were counted dead on the field after their defeat, two generals and a number of inferior officers being amor the number. And so, at Rathempan an Knockawin and Kildare, disester attender the heroic, but badly arroad and undrilled patriots. The patriots at a tattleground near Gorey defeated the King's troops killing the commander and 150 trooper Another sort of Eunker Hill was at Oulard county Wexford, where the Irish were posted very effectively. The British at-tracked, were flanked and totally routed. the North Cork regiment being annibilated and the colonel and officers left among the dead on the field. All of the infantry royalists who escaped by narrow chance were Gen. Lebunt, Major Allen and eleven privates, who mounted the horses of the

Up to this time the Rev. Fathers Michael and John Murphy used every exertion against the system of the United Irishmen but when the royalists despoiled their chap els and burned them with their residences they joined with their patriotic countrymen The insurgents attacked Engineerthy most determinedly and with considerable display of strategy. Four hours of bloody battle raged with fluctuating fury. At last a force of United Irish plunged through the river up to their necks at Templesbanon dash that the late of the day was decided their impetuosity and intrepidity burling the royalists toward Wexford in precipitate retreat. Their losses were in cash-attes, perhaps near 2,000. Next the King's army was defeated at Three Rocks, and Wexford was surrendered to the patriots. On their retreat to Fort Dun killed people and destroyed property in the spirit of indiscriminate fury and vengennee. Gen. Fagual Harvey, on the 1st of June was chosen commander-in-chief of the patriot army. On the same day a

struggled under a Charles the First, and Tipperary, and held it during the day un-til they collected all the arms and ammunition. Other insurgent forces in the country retained on the "yeos."

nd officers to keep the names of informer profoundly secret, and thus afforded scop for every form of eruelty to gratify personal

River, by the British and the Irish de feated, with a slaughter of 300, the British losing short of 200.

At a subsequent attack on Prosperous the

garrison was surprised and captured; the barracks were fired, and the Cork multia-

surgents, having exhausted their a work in 1805. Speaking of the conserva-tivism of the Catholic Irish, hesays: "They militia and two corps of cavalry. The sgainst such overwhelming odds. The

CROCKER'S ..... Shoes Shined Free ...





Women with tough feet don't need the "Jenness Miller" Shoes. If you have a foot ache or pain of any sort whatever you do. They are made on strictly hygienic anatomical prin-

yet there is grace and symmetry in every line. \$3.50 Four styles, lace and button, wide common \$3.50

Extra quality, \$5.

JRING this week only we will sell all of our "Full Dress" One-strap Satin and Patent Leather Slippers. regular \$3 qualities, for \$1.98. The Satius are in black, white and all colors and are the perfection of fit and grace. Come for them early in the week to avoid disappoint-

# CROCKER'S, Shoes Shined Free. 939 Pa. Ave.

toralists were attacked furiously, were beaten, some nurrendered, and others fled as hest they could.

Permanent encampments were established at Vinegar Hill and on the high ground of Carrieltherne, where the generalisation, Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, established bendquarters. The brave army was sadly in need of armilery and ammunition. The Royalist army, at Gorey, was re-enforced wit. 5,000 troops under Gen. Loftus and also several thousand under Gen. Watpole Both a males around against each other and met unexpectedly at Tubberning. Gen. Walpole was allied and his force fled in great disorder. The Irish captured mite cannon, two six-pounders and another pike of oldnance. The local nighted and wounded of the Royalists was considerable, including many officers. Leftus' corps and the disorg: niked division passed through G-rey and on to Arklow where they remained for conneil, then continued the retreat, many

The fish army captured Ross, where previously a Capt. Furlong, Harvey's aid, with a flag of truce, was shot by the Orangemen as soon as he appeared. In the town the partiest army, many of them, indelged in drinking. The defeated troop relief, taking received re-enforcement and recaptured Ross. The Irish again attheked and drove the Royalists from the place with great slaughter. Misconduct again gave another opportunity to the Tories, who became masters of the town. Sixteen leading Irish chiefs were killed inleading their men. There were ten hours of severe fighting, but the insurgents " tured cumon. Four thousand men wer killed in both armies. One of the hos burned by the victors had the propile of closely packed in it they were killed by the finnes in upright positions. These vere mostly native refogees. Subsequently, on account of the fearful retaliation at Suttationary, Gen. Harvey issued an order that any person or persons who shall take upon them to kill or murder any person or prisoner, burn any house or o mis any plunder without special orders the communder in-cinef shall suffer

death." A finited cutter was captured on th Blackwater. She had some barrels of gunpowder, without which the United frish would have been destitute of that article. But, wanting it, they fought magnificently with the pike, a great in the hands of strong hearted

mand all the King's troops in Ireland was very unsatisfactory to the Grange An authority says: "The small est symptom of religious bigotry on the part of the insurrectionists did not apand the fair sex were respected sy those even who did not besitate to rob and marder.

On account of the want of powder, the ictory of the Culted Irish was abandon at almost the moment of success, the 8th f June, at Arklow.

Dublin was in great disquiet. Viceroy Camden's lady and the principal Royalis families fled to England, and the republican party was dominant. From Vinegar Hill encomposent Gens. Soche and Peveroux determined to march to the capture of the metropolis, June 20. They has proceeded eleven miles when they encoun tered the royal army, under Gens. Sir Joh Moore and Lord Blaney, near Fook's Mill. The armies at once attacked with the stinacy and varied success, for seven Lord Dalhousie came up with re-enforcements to Moore, and the intion, retired to Vinegar Hill and Thre Rocks position. The area of the battle was seven miles in extent, and from the nature of the ground the best part of the pikemen could not be used in the action The British suppressed their loss; 1,600 of the petricts were killed, and many hundreds wounded. The Irish were now Gen. Lake, with Gens, Dundas, Wilford Johnson, Eustace, Grace, and Lieut, G.a., Hunter, Gens, Dundas, Sir James Duff and Loftus: also Gen. Needbarn, beloted some-what, on the morning of June 22 concentrited 150,000 troops on Enniscarthy and Vinegar Hill, fortified camps of the insurgents, now sadly reduced under the commend of Gens. Edward Fitzgerald. John Devereux, jr., and Garrett Byrne, Resistance for four hours, with great

slaughter was immense. No quarter

The United Itish Hospital, with sick and wounded, was fired and burned to ashes. Five the usand cavalry in pursuit of the retreaters were held back by Gen. Rate there was Lowe fighting. But the dispates to the main army in Wexford destroyed the hopen of the patriots. A French floor was destroyed coming to their landed 900 men under Gen. Hunters, distinguished in the Vendeau war. Be defeated, with the aid of Irish peasurates the British at Hallian, in the west of it dones, losing eighteen gans to Humbert, Inc. ing seventeen days they captured nearly the whole of Connaught province from the English. The invading army was sur-tounded by Lord Cornwallisin its refrest to Ginnard, and 840 the French army-surrendered. In a month a re-enforcement came from France. Among the prisonerwas Lieut, Geo. Threshold Wolfe Tone, who offernated the United Irishmen on the idea of an Irish republic independent of France. He attempted what Washington succeeded in and in which Koserosko to deny his participation in the attenuate readom of his country. He was defined a soldier's death by his captors and per-ished in his cell. He was "a man whose qualities and talents, if he had successed, would have graced the nable cause he espoused." Gen. Habbe in a cort of vegdean warfare, kept the pursuing British very lively for some time and then left

French rendered timely and the separation of the two countries was meritable. S. AMELIA SAVES THE STORE.

Jewish Girl in Chicago Performs

the country. One bundred thousand fives

were lost in the context, with millions

worth of property destroyed. Und the

an Act of Heroism. Chicago, Dec. 25.—Amelia Gradun Li, little Jewishgat, employed as mansor ctor in the mammoth department store of A. M. Rothschild & Co., by an act of her asm, saved the house from robbery, fire, and punic, with all its train of probable disaster

Late vesterday afternoon two men ap-When he emerged the inner portion of the box was burning. Without home fer presence of mind Amelia rushed to the box and dragged forth a blacing bundle of kerosene-soaked rags. Panic reign at me stantly among the hundreds of employes and sloppers, but the fire was soon exting alshed. The women stationed here-selves at the department store bank when the fire was discovered and when the panie began the men attempted to enter with the evident intention of robbing the vasits, but they were carried along by the frenzied crowd and escaped. Quiet was soon restored. No one was in lored.

Police Frustrate Kidnagers.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 25. These men who plotted to kidnap Dr. D. L. Perter, a wealthy citizen and extrajor of Memphis, in order to force him to sign a cheek for \$15,000, have been attested here. The prisoners are William Roberts, who calcusto be a lawyer from Pensacola, i'h., ringleader of the gang, W. H. Bennet, a sewer-pipe burner, of Brazil, fiel., and J. omack, a railroad brakeman of 'codeville. Womack has confessed,

Value of College Training (From the Springfield Republican.)
The enormous profits from the Harrard

Yale football game have demonstrated that even for the sake of making money - which is not the object of college sports under any circumstances. The Yale News an-nounces that the Cambridge gaine's re-ceipts were \$18,857, and the net profits \$31,124, leaving \$15,562 as each university's share. Yale has never made so much money at a football game before, not even at a Princeton game in New York. Cambridge, of course, has the whole of Hoston and its suburbs to draw upon, and a great crowd is assured there; yet the Yale Princeton game in New Haven also proved that there is no need to go away from the college town to insure satisfactory gate to

Too Knowing.

(From the Philadelphia North America Lawver (for defense) - Now, Pete, tell the jury all you know about those chickens.

Pete-I don't reckon I will, boss- If I